



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-097
Thursday
19 May 1994

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Rwanda

RPF Critical of UNHCR Reports on Massacres

EA1805162594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 18 May 94

[Excerpts] The UNHCR has accused the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] of killing Rwandan civilians. This is according to a UNHCR member based in Tanzania, who received his information from refugees arriving in Tanzania. The so-called investigator claims to have received the information, but did not furnish any proof. [passage omitted]

The UNHCR has not shown any credibility concerning these allegations, because they have not taken into account reports by those who have visited territory controlled by the Rwandan Patriotic Army, such as Mr. (Anderson) of the BBC, who declared that he had visited the area and witnessed that the RPF was not committing atrocities. If the UNHCR has seen civilians being massacred, why does it not send representatives to see what is happening in areas occupied by government forces? Why should the UNHCR condemn the RPF on the basis of false rumors without, up to now, condemning the Gitarama government? It is well known that the RPF allows anyone interested in visiting the territory under its control to do so freely. That is why international journalists continue to visit these areas. They have witnessed for themselves the brutality with which the puppet government of Rwanda committed genocide.

The UNHCR, which acquired its information from the most partisan of sources—fleeing criminals [words indistinct], is now accusing the RPF. This will just encourage the criminal Gitarama government. The same UNHCR has not even condemned the government. This is the first time that members of the organization have accused the RPF. It should be recalled that last month they spread lies, according to which the RPF had closed the Rusumo border, so as to stop people from fleeing to Tanzania.

Fortunately, [words indistinct] and humanitarian organizations have done everything possible to show that this is not correct. One can ask why the UNHCR does not go to see what is happening in the area controlled by the government army, what is happening in Gikongoro, Cyangugu, and Kibuye, for example. It is well known that the genocide already has been completed in those three prefectures, according to the words of Mr. Theodore Sindikubwabo who, during his visit the day before yesterday to Kibuye and Cyangugu, thanked the killers for cleaning up Kibuye Prefecture. This refers to the extermination of all Tutsis and all non-extremist Hutus.

It is regrettable that the UNHCR does not seem to give any importance to the horror, and just keeps on wrongly accusing the RPF of committing crimes, basing its opinion on the incoherent allegations of those killers who fled after decimating innocent people.

RPF General: Rebels Want 'Whole Country'

EA1305163394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 18 May 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandese Patriotic Army [RPA] chairman high command, Major General Paul Kagame, in an interview with (Shakasari) on Voice of America, said that armed militias at the frontline are legitimate targets. This was a reaction to an accusation that RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] killed civilians. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

On whether RPF's military objective is Kigali or Gitarama, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame said that RPF's military objective is the whole country, this is in order to rescue civilians in hiding which RPF has been doing. Concerning whether RPF helps civilians in their zones, chairman high command Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame said that services provided [words indistinct] above all security.

RPF Refuge Zones in Kigali Noted

EA1805203694 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] We end our bulletin with a statement for people willing to take refuge in the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] zone, or in areas controlled by the RPF in Kigali. We inform those people in Kigali who are still hiding in their houses to try and take refuge in RPF-controlled areas. First we will list the Kigali neighborhoods, and then those areas where you can take refuge. Once you hear your suburb, you will then hear the nearest RPF position where you can take refuge.

People living in the areas of Mugima, Kabasengerezi, Rugenge, Nyamabuye, Kiyovu, and Cyimisagara can take refuge in one of the following places nearest to where they are. The safe areas would be Gasyata, Gisozi, Kagugu, Gaturiro, the Meridian Hotel, the King Faycal Hospital, the Egyptian Embassy, the U.S. Embassy, Kacyiru, and the parliament building. RPF personnel are positioned in those areas.

Those people living in Cyahafi, Kamuhoza, Gitega, Gikondo, Nyarugenge, Rugunga, (Mpababuturo), Nyakabanda, and Nyamirambo can take refuge in the following locations: the Rebero Hotel, (Gatenga), Murambi, Kicyukiro, (Ovibar), and Sonatube. People in the area of Kanombe Airport can take refuge in the following places: in Remera at Nsekarije, Masoro, Munini, and Kinunga in (Ndera). We hope that everyone heard the locations. You can see which suburb you live in, or the nearest RPF-occupied area, and you may then take refuge in that area to escape the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias].

RPF Claims Control of Bugesera Area

EA1805204294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 18 May 94

[Excerpts] As you heard in our recent newscast, the entire Bugesera area is currently in the hands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. Only Ngenda commune had previously remained, but it was captured yesterday. [passage omitted] It is in Ngenda that the Rwabayanga pit was found. News reached us saying that Rwabayanga was full of dead bodies. However, in Ngenda, the RPF was able to rescue people who were still hiding. Those government troops which are still fighting, those who had survived, fled yesterday to Muyira Commune in Butare.

However, government troops continue to damage the public infrastructure. The troops left after demolishing the Rwabusoro Bridge. This is a big bridge which links Ngenda Commune in Bugesera to Muyira Commune in Butare. The RPF is trying to rebuild the bridge, but those familiar with it say that it will not be easy. It is said that the Rwabusoro [words indistinct] and it took four years to build the bridge. [passage omitted]

Kigali Hospital Shelled, 30 Reported Killed

AB1905084394 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 19 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, 19 May (AFP)—About 30 wounded people were killed in their beds when a mortar shell slammed into Kigali's main hospital early Thursday [19 May], a United Nations spokesman said, quoting reports by witnesses. UN officials were on their way to the hospital to check the report, spokesman Abdul Kabia said. It was unknown who had fired the mortar shell.

Fierce fighting between rebels and Army soldiers erupted overnight around Kigali Airport and prevented a UN relief plane from landing, Kabia said. Artillery and small arms fire resumed overnight in various parts of Rwanda's capital, which had been relatively quiet for several days.

UN officials shuttled between rebel and Army commanders Wednesday in their latest attempt to win an agreement to make the airport a UN-controlled neutral zone. But a spokesman for the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front said the airport remained a military target because it was surrounded by government artillery positions and there was a big Army camp nearby.

ANC Revises Figures for Reconstruction, Development Plan

MB1805160594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 May 94 p 1

[Report by Greta Steyn]

[Text] The ANC's think-tank, the National Institute for Economic Policy, has completed research showing the full cost of the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] will run into R[and]80bn-R90bn over five years.

The figure includes central government and parastatal spending, and no breakdown between the two components was available yesterday.

Before the election, ANC officials said the cost to central government would be R39bn over five years, but economists said the figure appeared understated within the context of the overall amount.

Institute head Max Sisulu confirmed the full programme would cost at least R80bn, but declined to say what portion would be financed via the Budget. He confirmed that spending in the fifth year of the programme was estimated at R39bn (including parastatal expenditure). Private sector expenditure, for instance on housing, was not included in the estimate. Housing would be financed mainly via the Budget.

He said the institute's task had been to identify savings within the existing Budget and the scope for further spending, given conservative assumptions. These assumptions meant in the short-term there was little that could change. As the programme went on, the assumptions could be relaxed.

Key assumptions for the first two years included that there would be no foreign grants, no major taxation changes and no further selling of strategic stockpiles. But the situation was assumed to have changed in later years.

The model also assumed a given GDP growth rate, inflation and remuneration packages in the short-run.

Criteria had been drawn up to rank programmes in order of importance. A major effort had been made to link the RDP to budgetary planning, hence this emphasis.

Sisulu, who is an ANC MP, said he expected the research to be released soon.

The Development Bank has drawn up a model costing a programme similar to the RDP, and found that overall spending (government and parastatal) of almost R57bn over five years would cause government debt to explode. Such a programme would be unsustainable even if the economy grew at almost 6 percent by the end of the period.

Minister Denies Troops Headed for Rwanda

MB1805125894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo says there is no truth in reports that South Africa could send soldiers to Rwanda. Mr. Nzo said in a statement in Pretoria that the reports were based partially on incomplete information on South Africa's possible reaction to steps that could be taken by the UN to end the conflict in Rwanda. He said although South Africa was extremely concerned about the slaughter in Rwanda, the government would have to consult with other African countries and the UN before taking a decision on any peace initiatives.

Defense Force Chief on Support for Democracy, Integration

MB1805163794 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 May 94 p 15

[Report on interview with SANDF Chief Georg Meiring by reporter Donald Pressly; place and date not given]

[Text] As long as there are men with weapons in their hands, there will always be a danger that they will use them in an undisciplined way, says the chief of the SA [South Africa] National Defence Force [SANDF], General Georg Meiring.

Asked if the defence force will be a threat to the Government of National Unity, Meiring said the history of Africa showed that armies could well be a danger to democratic governments.

But he did not believe that the SANDF was such a threat.

"If a force is well-disciplined, the chances that it will be used indiscriminately are much lower," he said.

A defence force could only constitute a danger to the State if it was made up of a fulltime component which came under the influence of a specific body which wishes to overthrow the State.

It was for this reason that the former SADF [South African Defence Force] had questioned the African National Congress' reasoning that the SANDF should be made up only of volunteers.

"We said we should have both ... with the force made up largely of part-time soldiers drawn from the entire spectrum of society", he said.

The new system, while not placing emphasis on conscription, allowed for a volunteer programme coupled with a ballot system. Young men still had to register for the service and were liable for service should the country need them.

Turning to the integration of the liberation armies, the homeland military formations and the various arms of the SADF—including the navy, air force, medical services and army—into the new National Defence Force,

he said all their cultures would have to be fully assimilated "so they make up the same substance."

There was a realisation "that oil and water do not mix". He and former Umkhonto [Spear of the nation; ANC military wing—(MK) chief of staff and now Minister of Defence Joe Modise had agreed that a two-year period of bridging training was required to ensure equal opportunities for those lacking the skills of modern warfare.

Meiring said a two-year period of "bridging training" will be required to ensure that equal opportunities for all members of the new force were available.

There would be no tokenism with black people achieving top posts. "A high level of training at international military standard would have to be maintained," he said in an interview. If there are black people of sufficient merit in MK, for instance, to be generals, "there will be black generals."

The former SADF has not been completely representative of the various race groups in the past because of the political circumstances but he contends that it is the first major organisation in South Africa to take blacks on in large numbers 12 years ago.

Blacks have reached the rank of major, captains and below. Training of coloureds started 19 years ago with one coloured man having reached the rank of brigadier. There are a number of colonels and commandants. "If we had started earlier we would have had black generals ... bearing in mind it takes 30 years to become a general. It's not something that happens overnight."

The SA Army is now one third black, one third brown, and one third white.

There will have to be rationalisation of the service as integration will lead to "a big fat service". The best man would therefore get the job.

Everybody will have to be trained to a specific level—with some recruits needing more training than others. Air Force fighter pilots, for instance, will take longer than two years to achieve flying competence—it takes seven years to train a man to reach standards of a Mirage pilot.

A tank commander will take longer to train than an infantryman, while to train a soldier to man a mortar takes less time than training him to fire an artillery gun.

"The eventual new defence force will not come into being overnight. Cultures will have to be assimilated. We must get people to believe in the same things, train together, play sport together and even make war together."

Outlining the differences between a liberation army, such as Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the SADF, he said the training MK had received was that of a freedom fighter. "It is totally different to the necessary skills for a conventional defence service." The SANDF believes

that it is an apolitical organisation which serves the government of the day. "A soldier is a professional, highly trained, highly disciplined being with skills in a particular type of warfare.

"A freedom fighter behaves in a political way," he says.

Now freedom fighters have to be assimilated into the apolitical culture of the SANDF. He believes, however, that the culture of the defence force is so strong that there will be no need for a political reorientation of former freedom fighters.

His message to blacks who wish to join the defence force is that the SANDF is changing as the country was changing. "It is not an entity above the country or beyond it.

"We believe we are an apolitical, professional force that is from the people, for the people."

He hopes that the liberation armies will have a positive contribution to make on the emerging SANDF "that they will build it up rather than break it down".

Pondering the failings of the old SADF, he says the force has "done our job as we were given it to do. As part of the state system, one does good or as bad as the state tells one to do."

"The complexion of the State is now changing, therefore our complexion should also change."

Asked if he intended to hold on to his job, he said he was on a five-year contract and was more than willing to continue. "It depends of what the new government tells me to do," he said.

Should the new government turn into a one-party Marxist state, he said any officer who could not find it within himself to support the state would have to resign.

He did not believe, however, that it would become a Marxist state.

The various armies that are to make up the SANDF are being placed at assembly points to be integrated under the direction of the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council.

National Peacekeeping Force To Be Disbanded

*MB1905123994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141
GMT 19 May 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg May 19 SAPA—The National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] will be disbanded within the next two weeks, Defence Ministry and NPKF Spokesmen said on Thursday. An announcement ending the NPKF's brief and inglorious life can be expected as early as next Tuesday after the cabinet meets in Cape Town. The actual disbandment could take place on June 2.

"Its disbandment is under consideration. I can't give an indication when an announcement can be expected but it could be soon," Defence Ministry spokesman Maj Charl de Klerk said. He said there was still a number of technical considerations, such as how NPKF members would be accommodated at their forces of origin.

NPKF spokesman Col Connie van Rensburg said the NPKF was waiting for an official announcement on its future. Asked whether it would be retained in another form, Col van Rensburg said: "I personally very much doubt it."

The NPKF was established in February. It was seldom out of the headlines as reports of ill-discipline and insubordination among the peace-keepers became commonplace. In military and political circles it was called the "national peace-keeping farce".

It was intended to keep peace during the election period. But after a disastrous first outing on the East Rand during which award-winning photographer Ken Oosterbroek was killed, the NPKF was withdrawn to barracks.

Col van Rensburg said the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] had already said it could accommodate about 1,200 members of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC armed wing] who comprise the non-statutory component of the NPKF. The Umkhonto members could be taken in at the SANDF assembly point at Wallmannstal, north of Pretoria. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Joint Military Command Council [JMCC] in Pretoria on Wednesday morning. The JMCC is overseeing the restructuring and rationalisation of South Africa's statutory and non-statutory forces.

Col van Rensburg said the original agreement was that the 2,800 members of statutory forces would be returned to their forces of origin, namely the South African Police, the Transkei Defence Force and the Venda Defence Force. He said legislation providing for the establishment of the NPKF in the form of the Transitional Executive Council act was no longer valid after the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela last week. Technically, the NPKF was now a non-statutory force.

Its members at De Brug in the Orange Free State and Koeberg in the Western Cape were sitting around doing

nothing. He said training had stopped and the inactivity had potentially demoralising consequences.

More 'Third Force' Arrests Expected

MB1905120994 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 May 94 p 2

[Report by Helen Grace]

[Text] More arrests are in the pipeline as the international team investigating the Goldstone Commission's allegations of police complicity in Third Force activities continues to probe criminal conduct in the police force.

The investigation—which has already led to the arrest of four men including former Vlakplaas training camp commander Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock—has expanded beyond the Goldstone Commission's allegations of gun smuggling to the IFP and is now embracing a diversity of other allegations.

The team is understood to be receiving information from a "deep throat" in the SAP [South African] about a secret police slush fund—controlled by a division called Stratkom—to finance disinformation about the ANC.

Several senior policemen said to be in charge of the operation, which was allegedly still operating late last year, are now under scrutiny. Sources close to the investigation team, led by Transvaal Attorney-General Jan D'Oliveira, declined to furnish any details on the team's work yesterday. One source said, however, that more arrests were likely in the near future.

The first men arrested once the team began its work on the Goldstone Commission report on arms smuggling were Captain de Kock, Sergeant Jannie Hannekom and Ben van Zyl, believed to have been a former detective at the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad and latterly a police informer.

Last week, a man called James Ntsibande was also arrested in connection with evidence found by the investigation team. All the men are charged with murder and are in police custody.

De Kock and Hannekom are scheduled to appear in the Pretoria Regional Court again today, and Van Zyl and Ntsibande will appear in court tomorrow.

Angola**Peace Negotiators Discuss Future of UNITA Radio Station***MB1805210494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 2015 GMT 18 May 94*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao]

[Text] The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan], UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] radio station, is still at the center of talks between the government and UNITA. An accord could be signed soon, although there are still differences between the government and UNITA about Vorgan. UNITA agrees that as a political party it cannot operate a radio station. Vorgan will remain in the air for the years to come, though with a different format. UNITA says it does not have any other means of conveying its message within the framework of national reconciliation.

Today's talks became bogged down around the news media law because the delegations wanted to know who has the monopoly over radio broadcasting and who can broadcast on short wave. The government, UNITA, the mediator, and the observers had not read the law, or pretended to ignore it. So they adjourned for today for consultations. Tomorrow they will return to the negotiating table, but better equipped.

Meanwhile, sources close to the mediator said today that the government and UNITA have been considering the reinstatement of state administration throughout Angola and UNITA's participation at various administrative levels.

President Receives Message From President of Benin*MB1905090894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] Emil Zinsou, Benin's first president, was at the Futungo de Belas Palace today to convey a message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos from Nicephore Soglo, the current president of Benin. The president of the Republic received the envoy of the head of state of Benin at the Futungo de Belas Palace early this afternoon.

Apart from conveying the message, Emil Zinsou introduced to the Angolan head of state Dr. Fagna, a scientist from Benin who recently discovered a medicine to lessen the [words indistinct] in human beings. The discovery has already been recognized by the World Health Organization, and many African and other countries have been expressing their interest in the new medicine. Emil Zinsou, the first head of state of Benin, held power until 1968.

[Begin Zinsou recording] I then briefed the Angolan head of state on an important project. I am a doctor, and this

project deals with a widespread disease among blacks, Africans, and the American people. It is called (?trypanosomiasis), a disease which attacks red cells. Like malaria, it is a very common disease among Africans. My compatriot here Professor Fagna found a medicine which had never been discovered before. He has already had an opportunity to treat some Angolans. Thus, we want to maintain with the Angolan people and government close contacts so that this medicine can cure the largest number possible of Africans. This will also permit us to develop efforts to discover new medicines for other diseases. The Angolan president received our views favorably. [end recording]

Malawi**United Democratic Front Leading in Elections***MB1805144394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] In the Malawian presidential and parliamentary elections, the United Democratic Front of Mr. Bakili Muluzi has a comfortable lead of just more than 75 percent after 40 percent of the votes have been counted. Dr. Kamuzu Banda's Malawi Congress Party has 15 percent of the votes at this stage. The final result is expected tomorrow.

Several Ministers Lose Seats*EA1805144594 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] As counting continues in the country's first multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections, unofficial results from various parts of the country show that the United Democratic Front, UDF, has made significant gains, especially in the southern region. Our correspondents covering the elections say that the Alliance for Democracy, AFORD, have taken most of the seats in the northern region but has failed badly in the central and southern region.

The correspondents say several ministers in the current cabinet have lost their parliamentary seats. These include the minister of justice and attorney general, Honorable Lovemore Munlo; the minister of forestry and natural resources, Hon. Mfunjo Mwanjasi Mwakikunga; the minister of energy and mining, Hon. Michael Mlambala; the vice president of the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, Hon. Bwanda Chakuamba; the minister at large, Hon. Sonnex Chitsonga; and the minister of labor, Hon. William Binali.

Banda Reportedly 'Defeated'*MB1905063094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 19 May 94*

[Text] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, who has ruled Malawi as a one-party state for 30 years, has been defeated in the country's first democratic elections.

By last night, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, of the United Democratic Front, the UDF, had received 960,000 votes in the presidential election, compared with Dr. Banda's 418,000. In the parliamentary election the UDF had taken 74 seats compared with 56 won by Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party. The Alliance for Democracy had won 36 seats. The results of 11 constituencies were still outstanding. The UDF said it needed 89 seats as a minimum to gain a working majority of 51 percent. This meant that the party needed 15 more seats. The official results are expected today.

Preliminary results of the presidential election put UDF leader, Bakili Muluzi, ahead—with President Kamuzu Banda only third behind the Alliance for Democracy's Chakufwa Chihana.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Confirm Dates for Complete Withdrawal

LD1805215194 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2000 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] In Mozambique, the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have different dates for the complete troop withdrawal. UN representative in Mozambique Aldo Ajello confirmed this afternoon that the government troops will complete their withdrawal by 1 July and demobilization will be completed by 15 August. In the meantime, the Renamo troops are expected to be withdrawn and demobilized one month earlier, that is, within the deadline proposed in a UN Security Council resolution.

Nacala Residents Urge Chissano To Contest Elections

MB1805191294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has been urged by Nacala residents to contest the multiparty elections scheduled for October 1994. The call was made today at a rally he chaired in Nacala as part of his working visit to Nampula Province. More than 13,000 people attended the rally during which the head of state urged Nacala and Nacala-a-Velha residents to vote en masse in the upcoming elections to choose the finest representatives of Mozambican society as the country's future leaders. President Chissano's speech at the rally focused on the need to uphold peace and national reconciliation and hard work to secure unity among all Mozambicans from north to south.

Government Given Extension To Confine, Demobilize Troops

MB1805182594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 May 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] met in Maputo yesterday. It expressed its understanding for the government's request to complete the confinement of its troops into assembly areas by 1 July and their demobilization on 15 August. This increases by one month the schedule set by the UN Security Council. The CSC expressed its appreciation for Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] decision to comply with the schedule set by the Security Council.

UN representative Aldo Ajello said the dates can only be meaningful if the problem of the formation of the new army is resolved. [passage omitted]

[Ajello] "What I said was that all those dates will be meaningful if the problem of the formation of the new army has been resolved. We can only deal with that problem once all soldiers have been demobilized. There will be soldiers selected for the new army who would be (?waiting) at assembly areas. The assembly areas would have to be closed on those dates—namely, on 1 June and 15 July for Renamo, and on 1 July and 15 August for the government. The manner in which we will organize the formation of the new army is a vital question that ought to be addressed in tandem with the confinement and demobilization of troops. This aspect was pointed out to the (?government). We all agree on how to go about it, though what we need to consider is the solution to that problem.

[Unidentified correspondent] "Do you not think the new dates will complicate matters for the National Elections Commission [CNE] since it wants to start registering voters?

[Ajello] "It could complicate [words indistinct] the next CSC meeting will discuss this issue with the CNE chairman. That is an important issue. I am aware that the CNE chairman expected the whole process to be completed by June when registration of voters is due to start. I will meet with him to see what implications the government's position will have on the CNE. I will ask him to brief the CSC on that issue.

[Correspondent] "The registration of voters is scheduled to start within about two weeks, but the whole country is still far from being free to everybody. Do you think [words indistinct]?

[Ajello] "That issue was discussed at length today and two important decisions were made. First, the accord signed by the presidents of the Republic and of Renamo at the August and September 1993 summits should be implemented as soon as possible. Specifically, Renamo advisers should be integrated into provincial administrations and [words indistinct] people to carry out such duties.

"We will give the green light to all political parties and individuals to move freely throughout the country. Whenever there is a problem, the CSC should be informed at once. The CSC will then contact Renamo with a view to resolving disputes at once. What we have now is Renamo's firm commitment that the whole territory is open.

"Another important aspect is that Renamo has accepted that members of the Mozambican and UN police forces will be deployed in its former areas to monitor the situation. This will speed up the integration of Renamo areas into state administration. That is an important issue which we have discussed for a long time now. Today we formally agreed that [words indistinct] I personally discussed this issue with the Renamo president yesterday. I am waiting for Interior Minister Manuel Antonio to return from his trip to discuss with him ways of deploying Mozambican policemen and UN police personnel in former Renamo areas."

The government delegation to the CSC was headed by Minister John Kachamila. Ministers Guebuza and Hunguana have gone to Rome. Kachamila said the government had proposed the new dates at informal meetings for further action. He noted that before consensus was reached by all sides, the UN Operations in Mozambique proposed those dates to the Security Council, unilaterally. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] "Since it is impossible to form a new army before elections are held, what is the government's view about the suggestion that the 15,000 men who have not been trained should be sent home on leave and be called up after elections are held?"

[Kachamila] "The government does not agree with that because there is no reason for not creating the armed forces provided for in the General Peace Accord. It is a force of 30,000 men and manpower is available. There are financial problems, but what we need to do is resolve them. So, we do not think the solution is to send those men on leave [words indistinct] our position is to complete the formation of the new armed forces."

Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation, asked the government to reconsider its position. Domingos reiterated his party's position to comply with the Security Council dates. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] "Do you think you can meet the deadline set by the Security Council?"

[Domingos] "Yes, we think we can. We are able to do it with all the assistance that the UN technical unit can give us. It is not only a question of Renamo demobilizing its forces. There are technical mechanisms to be complied with so that demobilization may take place with all the required guarantees."

[Correspondent] "Certain quarters say Renamo is calling for an army of 15,000 men because you do not have enough manpower?"

[Domingos] "That is not a position defended by Renamo. It is a proposal that Renamo has accepted. Renamo is open to other positive proposals that could be taken into account for the effective implementation of the peace accord."

A spokesman for the international observers at the CSC stated their firm support for the UN Security Council decisions on the Mozambican peace process. [passage omitted]

Renamo Advisers Welcome Chissano's Stand on Administration

MB1805180494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] advisers in Nampula Province have welcomed President Joaquim Chissano's guidelines on the speedy appointment of administrators and other officials to areas controlled by Afonso Dhlakama's organization. Interviewed by the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, the Renamo advisers said the head of state's guidelines once again show that he loves peace. Adviser Luis Trinta said the main problem faced with the reintegration of Renamo's areas into central administration is lack of transportation, not for personal use but for official duties.

UN: 75 Percent of Displaced People Already Resettled

MB1805182394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] The UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination [UNOHA/C] reports that some 75 percent of the more than 3.7 million displaced persons had already been settled throughout the country by February 1994. UNOHA/C says just over 950,000 people still need to be resettled, the largest number of which are in Sofala, Tete, and Gaza Provinces. The figures refer to people forced to abandon their areas because of the war and natural disasters. It was estimated that there was just over 5 million displaced persons, including 1.5 million refugees in neighboring countries when the General Peace Accord was signed in October 1992.

Renamo Refuses To Sign Scheme for Demobilized Troops

MB1805191494 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 94 p 1

[Excerpt] On 5 May Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] once again refused to ratify a scheme to assist demobilized troops, a scheme which was approved months ago by the Reintegration Commission, Core. Both sides and Aldo Ajello, UN secretary general special representative in Mozambique, have already signed the scheme.

The document has already been referred six times to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] for ratification, but Renamo refuses to sign it, citing its war crippled as the reason.

It is a document in terms of which the international community assists in the reintegration of demobilized

troops. At the 5 May session of the CSC, Renamo specifically linked the ratification of the document to the solution of its war crippled.

The government's position on this issue is that Renamo's crippled will eventually have to find a solution with the support of the international community, though the problem should not prevent the ratification of the general scheme for demobilized troops which has already been approved.

A Renamo source says Afonso Dhlakama's movement wants its crippled to be covered by the country's pension scheme. The problem is that the pension scheme operates on the basis of deductions from the salaries of civil servants and soldiers. That makes it impossible to apply the scheme to the crippled.

The government argues that it is necessary to discuss and find a solution other than the pension scheme "because it completely violates the legal standing of how a pension scheme operates."

The government also argues that the problem of the crippled is not included in the document dealing with assistance to demobilized troops, which is largely financed by the international community and was approved at a Core meeting. Renamo, the government, and the UN Operations in Mozambique attended the meeting and signed the document. [passage omitted]

FRG Support for Renamo Radio Station Criticized

*MB1805191594 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
8 May 94 p 32*

[From the "Gossip" [Bula-Bula] page]

[Excerpts] A question with a ready answer is doing the rounds in diplomatic circles. These are always fertile ground for subtle comments. The question is: How many members does Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have? Some say it has two, but there are doubts about one of them. There are doubts about Afonso Dhlakama, but there is certainty about FRG ambassador to Mozambique Helmut Rau [name as published]. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic gossip about the FRG ambassador stems from Helmut Rau's commitment to his country's decision to equip Renamo with a radio station which will operate with FRG assistance.

The situation has given rise to conflicting commentaries. The FRG ambassador alleges that his government's intention is to put Renamo on an equal footing with the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government in order to guarantee democracy. Others comment that it is a clear case of interference in the political affairs of another country, and that the FRG Government failed to assess the legal aspects of the situation. The Frelimo government has no radio station. There is a public radio station in Mozambique, which, according to its statutes,

is independent from the political decisionmaking bodies. Renamo has access to that station.

The FRG ambassador has already realized that his gesture (his country's) has upset Frelimo, and according to reliable sources he is believed to have tried to remedy the situation, arguing that it is pointless to make an issue out of it since it is a short wave station which will be heard by very few people—a view shared by Renamo—and that Frelimo could apply for air time on Renamo's radio.

Frelimo leaders have reacted: "Wait a minute!" That means to give Renamo the status of a government. They have asked: "What has made the FRG support Renamo when there are many political parties in Mozambique, which, for the same reasons, need radio stations?"

The controversy behind closed doors has not ended. It is clear that diplomacy's subtly will result in new commentaries, riddled with radiographic hints.

Swaziland

King Opens ACP Council of Ministers' Meeting 18 May

*MB1805204294 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in
English 1600 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] His Majesty the king has encouraged unflinching partnership between the European Union and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, ACP, even beyond the year 2000, saying the challenges ahead call for stronger bonds.

Officially opening the 19th session of the ACP-European Union Council of Ministers at the Convention Center in Mbabane this afternoon, the king commended the cooperation that has been existing, saying it helped a great deal in ensuring a healthy economic evolution among a host of ACP member states.

He paid special tribute to the EEC for having been the biggest contributor towards the development of Swaziland in the fields of personnel training, agriculture, and the improvement of the kingdom's road network.

The king hailed the latest developments in South Africa and Mozambique. He hoped that Malawi will also be able to attain the peace that now prevails in South Africa after the democratic elections, and the tranquility that is expected of Mozambique after the signing of a cease-fire between the rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

He expressed concern about violence in Rwanda and Bosnia, saying everybody should pray for an end to the killings. A total of 82 countries are represented at the meeting. Most speakers echoed the king's speech of the political changes in South Africa, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Bosnia.

118 Cars Stolen in Mar, Apr; Police Recover 100

MB1805115694 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 May 94 p 2

[Report by Innocent Maphalala]

[Text] A total of 118 cars were stolen in various places throughout the country between March 1 and April 30 this year. That is 59 vehicles for each of the two months. Police later recovered 100 and the rest are still being sought.

Most of these cars were taken from their owners at gunpoint.

Manzini has the highest number of cases at 46, police PRO [public relations officer], Assistant Superintendent Azaria Ndzimandze said yesterday. In an interview Mr. Ndzimandze said the car thieves normally target the Toyota model.

These are the other places where cars were stolen:

- Lobamba, 14 cars were reported stolen and 11 were recovered.
- Bhunya, police had five reported stolen cars and three were recovered.
- Mbabane, 36 cars were reported stolen and only 25 were recovered.
- Malkerns police received five reports of stolen cars and they managed to recover three.
- Nhlangano, nine cars were reported stolen and all were recovered.
- Siteki, three cars were stolen and all were recovered.

Crime Syndicate Selling Fake Gold, Precious Stones

MB1805191694 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] Swaziland police say a crime syndicate has swindled thousands of dollars from more than 100 Swazi businessmen by selling them fake gold and precious stones. A Swazi police spokesman said the syndicate was

believed to be run by foreigners and has been operating for some time. He gave no details about how the gang operated, or how the victims were persuaded to buy the glass counterfeit diamonds.

Zambia**Government Restores Opposition Party's Registration**

MB1805191394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] The government has restored the certificate of registration of the United Democratic Party [UDP], which was disbanded after its president, Enock Kavindele, resigned. According to a letter signed by [name indistinct] and sent to [name indistinct] and company, the law firm which pursued the restoration of UDP, UDP has been advised to collect a certificate of registration. UDP Interim Party President Mr. Kapenda Okwuni released the letter to ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] today. And Mr. Okwuni said now that the controversy over the existence of the party is over, the ward counselors in all councils where UDP has seats should continue to represent their electorate at council meetings.

Police Urged To Stop Torturing Suspects

MB1805191194 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] The chairperson of the Zambia Civic Education Association, Mrs. Lucy Sikwana, said police officers should be trained on the criminal procedure code to stop the torturing of suspects. Mrs. Sikwana said the inhuman treatment of suspects in police cells should not be allowed in a country which respects human rights. She made the remark at the opening of a police and community program at the central police station in Lusaka. The inspector general of police, Francis Ndlovu, said the police force cannot operate well because it does not receive adequate funding.

Liberia

Ugandan Troops Deployed in Southeast; Koromah Men Arrested

AB1805173594 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1400 GMT 18 May 94

[Excerpts] Ugandan troops of the expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], of the multinational African peace-keeping force in Liberia, are today being deployed in the southeast of the country. The Ugandan peacekeepers are travelling by sea to Maryland County, where they will be received by county officials, chiefs, elders, and ordinary citizens, as well as UN officials including Ambassador Trevor Gordon-Somers. The deployment, which has been described by observers as long overdue, is in compliance with the Cotonou Peace Agreement, which mandates the disarmament, encampment, and demobilization of NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] soldiers under the auspices of the expanded ECOMOG.

The deployment of the Ugandan contingent in the southeast follows several hours of talks during discussions between UN Envoy Trevor Gordon-Somers and former NPRG [National Patriotic Reconstruction Government] President Charles Gankay Taylor last evening. The meeting, held at the Executive Mansion in Gbarnga, is believed to have centered on removing the obstacles in the way of the peace process.

The slow pace of the deployment, which is a prerequisite for the disarmament exercise of all fighting groups in the country, has been the main hurdle in carrying out the military aspects of the Cotonou Accord. (?Commercial) interests in the factional fighting within ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] has been dragging the peace process to the brink of collapse.

Nigerian and Ghanaian [as heard] troops of the old ECOMOG have been selling arms to the opposing sides within ULIMO. Intelligence sources in ECOMOG revealed last week that the Guineans were selling arms to the Mandingo faction of ULIMO, while the Nigerian contingent is in the business of arms sales to the Krahn elements of ULIMO. [passage omitted]

News just coming in from Monrovia says the forces loyal to the leader of the Mandingo faction, Mr. Alhaji Koromah, are being surrounded in Monrovia by security forces. Some have been arrested and are presently under detention at various headquarters in Monrovia, awaiting interrogation by the joint security. General Koromah [title as heard] is alleged to have imported mercenaries into the country under the guise of being businessmen in the city. According to reports from Monrovia, some of the mercenaries are now selling towels, clothes, [word indistinct], and other valuable items, while others are directly [word indistinct] with Mr. Koromah and with Sierra Leonean and Guinean ECOMOG soldiers.

Niger

40 Reported Killed in 'Violent Clash'

LD1805205894 Paris Radio France International in French 1904 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] In Niger, there was a violent clash in the north of the country on 16 May between the Tuareg rebels and the government forces. The toll seems to be quite high, Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Boisbouvier] Yes, according to several sources, this, the most violent clash in a year, took place in a village of 3,000 inhabitants, called (Tiama), in the Air mountains, about 200 Km north of Agades, on Monday afternoon. The army, equipped with machineguns, and a rebel unit of (Mohamed Anoko's) Popular Front for the Liberation of the Sahara were involved in the clash. The toll is not yet clearly established, but according to rebel sources 24 were killed on the government side and 16 on the rebel side, eight of them being killed after being captured, but it is impossible to confirm these figures at the moment.

This incident looks as though it could relaunch the war in these mountains in northern Niger after several weeks of relative calm. However, the two sides appear to be still prepared to sit at the negotiating table, perhaps in Paris in mid-June. It is true that after the latest talks in Ouagadougou no cease-fire was concluded.

Nigeria

Calls To Boycott Constitutional Conference 'Heightened'

AB1805173094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 18 May 94

[From the press review]

[Text] As preparations are in top gear for the election of delegates to the proposed national constitutional conference at ward level on Monday [23 May], calls have heightened for the boycott of the conference. THE VANGUARD and THE GUARDIAN report that the boycott call by a pressure group, the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, appears to be catching attention, especially in the western part of the country. THE VANGUARD says NADECO members have agreed to withdraw from the polls. The NATIONAL CONCORD says Anang people in Akwa Ibom State and some key democrats in Ogun State have indicated their intention to boycott the gathering. The TIMES says as preparations for Monday polls continue, prominent musical actors have declared support for calls on government to shelve the conference.

Boycott Campaign Gaining Momentum

*AB1805213694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] In Nigeria, government preparations for the election of delegates to the forthcoming National Constitutional Conference are going ahead, but equally, a campaign to call the whole thing off is also gaining momentum. At the center of these demands for a boycott of the conference is the newly formed National Democratic Coalition, and as Sola Odunfa now reports from Lagos, the coalition's efforts are doing particularly well in Western Nigeria:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The boycott campaign, spearheaded by the National Democratic Coalition, appears to be spreading. The support for a boycott of the Constitutional Conference is gaining popularity, especially among political leaders in Western Nigeria, home of Chief Moshood Abiola, the acclaimed leader of last year's annulled presidential election. Nearly all the major political leaders in the Yoruba-speaking west say that they have withdrawn from the first stage election, scheduled to be held on Monday.

Chief (Shegun Oshoba), the last civilian governor of Ogun State says Nigeria is facing a crisis more important than the constitutional conference, and the crisis should first be resolved by reviewing the annulment of the presidential election. Chief Michael Ajasi, who claims political leadership of the Yoruba people, says none of the prominent politicians who collected nomination forms in his home state, Ondo, returned them. Significantly, the former national chairman of the disbanded National Republican Convention, NRC, Dr. Hameed Kusamotu, while not explicitly endorsing the boycott campaign, called on the government to first convene a meeting of all leaders of thought in the country to discuss the state of the nation before the planned constitutional conference.

Preparations are in top gear in other parts of Nigeria to ensure the success of the election of delegates. The current situation suggests that the boycott, if it is effective, will be only in the western states, and this will mean the absence of credible Yoruba leaders from the constitutional conference. [end recording]

Well as you heard, the campaign of the National Democratic Coalition has been doing rather well in the south and southwest of Nigeria. One of the prime movers of the boycott campaign of the National Democratic Coalition is retired Admiral (Ndibisi Godwin Kanu). On the line to Lagos, Mustapha Ibrahim asked him what the coalition's boycott call was all about:

[Begin recording] [(Kanu)] The call is really expressing the true wishes of Nigerians from all over the country. What Nigerians want is a sovereign national conference, where issues of proper federalism and other restructuring will be done. So it is more of voicing out entirely what the people want.

[Ibrahim] The National Democratic Coalition seems to have brought together a lot of people from only a certain part of the country. What effort has the movement made to become a broad-based, national movement?

[(Kanu)] As you know, Nigeria is made up really of many nations. It is a country of many nations. You mention the few from what you may call the southwestern part, or you may say the Yoruba nation. I am not from the Yoruba nation. There are people from the middle belt, there are people from the far north—you have Dambazau there—but more than that, as I said, it is not just a matter of the individuals you are looking at on the paper, but a matter of all well-meaning Nigerians, and they are all over the place.

[Ibrahim] Don't you fear being accused of being lackeys of Chief M.K.O. Abiola?

[(Kanu)] The issue of Abiola is absolutely secondary. Nigerians were called out to vote and they all voted—and it was a very peaceful and fair election in this country—and it got annulled. The people came out to vote and they left everything else, ethnic considerations, religious bias, and voted. It was very peaceful, and in a very good spirit of brotherhood, and that is the position. So it isn't a matter of Abiola at all. He may have his faults, he may have his good points, but that is not what people are saying. They exercised a franchise and they want to exercise that, and it is not a matter of being a lackey to him. He is rather talking about our national interest, and that goes for everybody, whether in the present provisional government or outside of it. We have to look at that, and the intention is to have a proper federalism and a structure where there is a sense of belonging to everybody. Right now, nothing is moving because patriotism is not there.

[Ibrahim] Now, what will happen if the present military regime defies this ultimatum that the National Democratic Coalition has given that it must step down by May 31?

[(Kanu)] We believe it is in the interests of everybody, including even those now in the government, to achieve this democracy in accordance with the June 12 election and mandate. We believe also they ought to consider it that way. It isn't a matter of any challenge—it is a simple matter that we, all of us Nigerians, including those of them that are in government—a few of them who are in the military and in government. The bulk of the Armed Forces too is having things very rough. [end recording]

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